

this end the efforts of the Department are turned. The foundation once firmly laid, the decision will have to be made. Whenever a difference shall be found to exist, it shall be reconciled through further efforts of diplomacy or by war, but in no event will this government assent to the doctrine that an American can be arrested, tried and punished abroad for an offense committed within our own domain.

Denver, 13.—An El Paso special says: Congressman Lanham is in El Paso on private business, but he has taken the opportunity to inform himself thoroughly of all the particulars connected with the now celebrated Cutting case. He called on Consul Bringham, and also upon the prisoner at the jail, and had a long conversation with them. He wanted to thoroughly inform himself about the whole case before he ventured upon talking about or giving his own opinion on it. Mr. Lanham deprecates that the Cutting resolutions were introduced in Congress such a short time before adjournment, as there was absolutely no time to do anything with them. He thinks that the Government at Washington, although it will do nothing rash or precipitate, still it will remain firm in its demand for the surrender of Cutting and his subsequent indemnification to a heavy amount, and that Secretary Bayard will insist, at all hazards, that American citizens shall not be imprisoned any more for what they have done on American soil.

Lanham is very explicit in stating that he is here in no official capacity, but it is surmised that he has been requested by the State Department at Washington to make a careful investigation and report. He is speaking this evening to a large assemblage of citizens at the Court House, on the leading topics of the day.

City of Mexico, 13.—The *Diario*, the official government organ to-day contains important documents regarding the Cutting case, including a full text of the decision of Judge Zubia at Paso del Norte, which shows clearly and unmistakably that the court held Cutting for a crime begun on Mexican soil and continued simultaneously in Texas and Mexico. This puts a new phase on the case as it shows Judge Zubia regarded the case as one continuous act. In passing sentence on Cutting the judge said, "The basis of the criminal proceedings against the defendant was

First—The proof before him that he committed an offense claimed as a crime by law, the evidence of which was afforded beyond dispute by the publication which appeared in *El Centinel* on June 10th, last, a paper published on Mexican soil.

Secondly—That although it was true that there was an act of conciliation which would have satisfied the offended party had it been complied with, it was also true this act of conciliation was not fulfilled and therefore the crime still stands.

Third—The proof of lack of compliance with the act of conciliation is found in the communication printed by Cutting in the *El Paso Sunday Herald*, in which he renews the defamatory charges against Medina, and at the same time publishes an article in the *El Centinel* on Mexican soil, in which he suppresses capital letters and puts the name of Medina in microscopic type in order to make the reading difficult.

Fourth—The renewal of the charges does not constitute the offense, but is in confirmation of the previous charges.

Fifth—That this being so, the criminal responsibility of Cutting arises from the publication in the *El Centinel*, which was renewed in the Texas paper, his renewal or ratification constituting a new crime, which should be punished with a different penalty than that which corresponds to the first publication."

The Judge further says: "Even supposing, without conceding it, that the crime of defamation had been committed in Texas, the fact that Cutting had circulated in Paso del Norte copies of the *Sunday Herald*, of which Medina complained and which were by order of court seized on the premises of Cutting on Mexican soil, constituted a proper consummation of the crime according to the penal code." Judge Zubia lays special emphasis on the fact that Cutting actually circulated on Mexican soil his renewal of the libel published in Texas. This renewal of the libel published in Texas is the offense, and were the case reversed would be punishable in Texas.

A. P. Cushing, an American lawyer, sums up Zubia's decision thus: Cutting was convicted of a repetition of the libel first published in Mexico and it was the distribution in Mexico of the second libel, and not the printing of the same in Texas, for which he was convicted, the libel having been read by three or more persons, as was required by the statutes of the State of Chihuahua. Cutting pleaded in bar to the jurisdiction of the Mexican court that the papers had been printed in Texas. He did not, however, deny that the paper had been circulated on Mexican soil, which was the fact, numerous copies having been seized there by order of the court. This aspect of the case takes away the phase of the conflict of the law of the two countries.

The publication of the full text of Judge Zubia's decision is regarded here as putting the case out of international controversy.

#### WAR LOOKED FOR.

St. Louis, August 13.—The Laredo, Texas, correspondent of the *Globe*

Democrat telegraphs that several prominent residents of New Laredo, on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, in conversation to-day gave it as their opinion that war will come between Mexico and the United States. They look for no peaceful adjustment of the Cutting case. They are looking forward confidently to the upholding of the Governor of Chihuahua by the general Government, and claim that if war does come they will not be alone in the struggle against the United States, but that aid will be tendered them directly by England and Spain. Upon being asked their authority for stating that England would help them, they shrugged their shoulders. The American population of the city is becoming aroused to the realization of its utter helplessness in case trouble comes. No town on the border is so completely at the mercy of the Mexicans as Laredo. There is comparatively but a handful of Americans here, and five men could sack and burn the town without the least trouble. There is no organization among the Americans, and their residences are scattered all over the city, making them an easy prey to any invader.

The news of Hon. Ed. Lynn's resignation as Consul at Piedras Negras has caused no little comment, and is taken as an evidence that war surely will ensue.

Chicago, 13.—The *Chicago Times* tomorrow will publish a very full report of the corn situation, covering the States of Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Dakota and Kentucky. The report brings out these facts: That up to the 4th day of July the general corn prospects of the country east of the Missouri were exceptionally good, and that west of the river the corn situation comprising the States of Nebraska and Kansas, had been reduced inore or less by the dry weather. The corn season so far has been a very peculiar one, starting out as it did, under the favorable circumstances during the month of June, dry and cool weather with just enough moisture to keep the corn growing and put the fields in condition for uninterrupted cultivation until the first of July, but ever since that date the corn crop has been subjected, with the exception of some limited areas in Ohio and Indiana, to such extremes of dry weather and heat that the general prospects to-day point to a crop reduced in quantity and quality. The rains during the last ten days have been copious in Kansas and Nebraska, and a further reduction of the crop from drought has been stopped. But the season is now so far advanced that no amount of rain can bring the corn crop up to the condition of July 1st, 1886, and frosts before the second week in September would cause more than usual destruction to the crop.

Intimately connected with the corn crop is the grass crop, and the *Times*' report shows that the crop was a fair one in many localities, but as a whole a little below the yield of the grass crop of 1885. Grass was secured in exceptionally fine condition and the quality of hay this season is unsurpassed.

The oat crop, owing to corn and the pasturage situation, has not and will not move very freely under existing circumstances.

The report also brings out the fact that the winter wheat crop in quality is excellent, threshing out a little better than expected before harvest; that the movement from threshing machines never was so large as it has been during the last forty days, and a much larger per centage of the crop than usual will have been marketed before the opening of 1887.

LOUISVILLE, 13.—The city was treated to a genuine sensation to-day by the publication in the *Evening Times* of a three column article showing that when Col. R. M. Kelly, for thirteen years a pension agent here was retired from office, in March last, he was \$38,000 short in his accounts. The shortage has gradually accumulated during Col. Kelly's entire term, he giving a fresh bond every year or so to cover it. The shortage became public some time after Col. Kelly turned his office over to his successor, and a hastily summoned meeting of his bondsmen and personal friends resulted in the amount being contributed and made good to the Government. Among the grantees are Mary Anderson, the actress, \$3800, Mrs. Woodward \$2500, W. F. Field \$1000, A. L. Schmitt (for First National Bank) \$1000, Logan D. Murray (on quasi collateral) \$4000, Mr. B. Dupont responsible for \$7000, as bondsman but contributed \$15,000, Mr. Schmitt, of Chicago, liable for about \$17,500 compromised on \$1000.

Colonel Kelly furnished the following to the Associated Press to-night: "The publication in this city and elsewhere in reference to my accounts as United States Pension Agent make it proper for me to state that I have passed over all Government funds for which I was responsible, have discharged fully my liabilities on my official bonds and owe the Government nothing. As to any money loaned me by my personal friends that is a matter between me and them, with which the public has no concern."

New York, 13.—A corporation has been organized in Brooklyn to prevent premature burials. It is proposed to construct a large receptacle where the bodies may be deposited until the fact of death has been demonstrated beyond dispute. Medical aid will be at hand in the event of resuscitation.

The grand jury to-day dismissed the case of Col. Gilder, the arctic explorer, charged by Dolly Adams with taking a

\$1,000 bond from her. She asked leave to withdraw the complaint and signed a document saying she did not believe the defendant intended to defraud her of the bond.

DETROIT, 13.—A special to the *Tribune* from different parts of the northwestern portion of the lower peninsula reports heavy showers, which have effectively put a stop to the forest fires in many places.

FOLSOM, Cal., 13.—A fire destroyed 26 of the principal business houses this afternoon. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$95,000.

MILWAUKEE, 13.—Archbishop Heiss in an interview in regard to the edict of the Pope against the Knights of Labor announced by Cardinal Taschereau at Quebec says he has not heard anything in regard to it. The edict may be a special one for Canada. In case a similar edict should be issued for the United States it will be made public by Cardinal Gibbon at Baltimore.

Chicago, 13.—Chicago 9, St. Louis 4. Detroit.—Kansas City 4, Detroit 8. Philadelphia.—Washington 1, Philadelphia 2.

Boston.—New York 9, Boston 6.

Chicago, 14.—The court room was crowded this forenoon to hear the closing of Ingham's speech for the prosecution. On his opening he addressed himself particularly to the great haste and energy shown by Lings and Engel on May 1st, and its significance with the pronouncements of Spies, leading up to the Haymarket massacre. He dwelt with great force upon the fact that the bomb which killed the police was unquestionably the handiwork of Lings.

Ingham's address was considered the strongest plea yet made for the conviction of the prisoners. His oratory was not only powerful, but his analysis of the evidence was considered very convincing.

He concluded his speech by 10 o'clock, when Foster began for the defense. The speaker said the fact that all the defendants were foreigners except Parsons should make no difference with the jury. He then described the defendants as martyrs surrounded by their weeping families, against whom the entire legal detective forces of the city were arrayed.

Resuming his address when the court reassembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. Foster devoted considerable time to the further discussion of the power prejudice wielded in the decisions of mankind. He said he was confident that did the jury consult the evidence presented in this case only, and divest their decision wholly of the effect of prejudice and acquired opinions, the defendants were safe, otherwise they were not safe. Mr. Foster said he felt sure that the Judge's charge to the jury would not recognize the question of whether or not the defendants had conspired to overthrow the government and bring about social revolution, unless he found that such conspiracy was directly connected with the murder committed in the Haymarket. A verdict rendered upon any other basis would not be worth the paper required to write it upon. The speaker was not here to discuss Socialism and Anarchy. He wished to say at once and for all, that he was opposed to Socialism, Communism and Anarchy, but believing, as he did, that these doctrines were wrong, he did not see that his faith in his case should be lessened thereby. He would admit that the defendants were in his opinion altogether wrong in preaching Anarchy as they had done, but that did not affect the case. One question to be considered was, did the defendants commit murder or could they be proven to have conspired to commit murder?

Foster next criticized the State's attorney for having made a "job lot" of the defendants, and for attempting to convict them "by the wholesale." This was the reason why nearly every public utterance and published article of Spies and Parsons which contained violent language had been dragged into court as evidence. But it did not affect the case as defined in the indictment. It did not prove that the defendants had committed or had conspired to commit murder.

At this point Foster placed in the most ridiculous light what he called "the parading of the tin cans discovered under the sidewalk two months after the Haymarket riot." Many of his expressions were witty to a remarkable degree and the pantomime gestures of the speaker convulsed the audience at times, while the Judge and State's Attorney could not repress their smiles entirely. Before Foster became serious again he said that the theory of prosecution, if the jury would pardon him for mentioning it, was like the flowers that bloom in the spring—it had nothing to do with the case. The theme of Foster's address throughout was that the indictment and evidence of the State did not correspond. Again and again he declared that the defendants were not being tried for socialism or Anarchy or even for making bombs and preaching Anarchial revolution but for murder, and no testimony was competent which did not connect the defendants with murder, specific.

Foster had not finished when the court adjourned till Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, 14.—It can now be authoritatively stated that Mr. Sedgewick, or New York, goes to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua by request of Secretary Bayard and in connection with the Cutting case. His mission is in no sense of a diplomatic nature, but is simply to secure for the Department of State fuller information with regard to the case. The records of the Mexican courts are not published, as are

those of this country, and the usual diplomatic channels through which they would naturally be sought are roundabout and slow, owing to the distance between the scene of the trial and the capital. Gen. Sedgewick, in addition to securing the records, will look up all the facts in the case and study its legal features, reporting as fully and as early as possible to the Secretary. No further steps are contemplated by the department until Gen. Sedgewick shall report. His journey may be extended to the City of Mexico, but the point is left for future determination.

With regard to the rumored resignation of Minister Jackson it can be stated upon authority that his purpose to resign antedates the present controversies with Mexico, but he is expected to remain at his post until they are fully settled.

City of Mexico, 14.—The minister of foreign relations, Senor Mariscal, has addressed a communication under date of the 12th inst., to Minister Romero at Washington, giving a review of all the legal points in the Cutting controversy. The communication draws attention to the inexactitude of some of Secretary Bayard's statements due, no doubt, it says, to the unreliable information given him by interested and excited persons. The prosecution of Cutting did not originate with the Judge, as stated by Mr. Bayard, but was the result of a complaint made in due form by offended parties. Again, Cutting was not only not refused legal assistance, but was provided with counsel, he refused to employ a lawyer. The communication enters at length into the question of jurisdiction and cites numerous authorities, including Wheaton and other American jurists in support of the claim of Mexico for jurisdiction over offenses committed against Mexicans in foreign territory. He cites among others, Judge Story who in reviewing a New York decision says that although the laws of every country are in their nature local, yet an offense may be committed in one sovereignty in violation of the laws of another and if the offender be afterward found in the latter State he may be punished according to the laws thereof and the fact that he owes all allegiance to another sovereignty cannot be pleaded as a bar to the indictment. The letter closed as follows: "I am fully convinced of Bayard's wisdom and sincerity which have been shown in his prudent conduct since he was informed through my letter to Mr. Jackson, of the impossibility on the part of our government to secure the immediate release of Cutting. I also fully appreciate the sincerity of his repeated assurances of friendly consideration for Mexico given to you, but our friendly consideration for the Government of the United States is no less sincere and profound, and we have sufficient confidence in its wisdom and justice to expect that when upon learning the whole truth it finds it has taken the wrong position it will not hesitate to recede from the same, and will know how to do us justice."

The interest in the case is abating, as it is believed the matter will be settled by diplomatic negotiations. Public confidence is felt here in the discretion and patriotism of Minister Romero. The best class of people here express friendly sentiments for the people of the United States.

READING, Pa., 14.—Reports coming from the country districts to-day show that last night's cloud burst and storm was unprecedented. Many thousand bushels of unripe fruit are now lying on the ground. The streets of Hamburg presented the appearance of rivers. Hundred of cellars were flooded, and wagons and agricultural implements were washed from farm yards into the Schuykill and carried away. The West Hamburg Rolling Mill and Tobias' brick yard were washed out by the stream, compelling the employees to flee for their lives. The embankment along the Reading Railroad was washed away, leaving the rails hanging in the air. Corn fields were riddled. The fruit crops are a total loss. The roofs of three churches in the western section of Berks County were partially blown off.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular of information and instruction to postmasters concerning, and preparatory to putting into operation Oct. 1st, the Act of August 4th, 1886, authorizing the extension of the special delivery system to all post offices and to all mailable matter. The circular provides that every post office in the United States and Territories and District of Columbia now established and which shall be established while the foregoing act remains, is hereby designated as a special delivery office. These regulations take effect Oct. 1st, 1886, after which date every postmaster will be held responsible for the immediate delivery of every article of mailable matter which may be received addressed to his office properly stamped with a special delivery stamp. Such immediate delivery must be made when the article is directed to parties residing or having a place of business, within one mile of the postoffice.

The circular is a long one and fully explains every detail of the new system. Every complaint of failure to comply with the provisions of the act will promptly be investigated and irresponsibility followed with proper consequences.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The *Chronicle's* Nogales, Arizona, special says: A private dispatch was received here to-day from Fort Huachuca which states that early this morning a courier ar-

rived at the Fort with dispatches from Lieut. Richards, dated Boquechi, Mexico, Aug. 13th, which says: James H. Kirke and five other ranchers who were out searching for Indian trails were ambushed last Tuesday by a band of Indians in Santa Rosa cañon. Two of Kirk's party were killed in the first volley. A desperate fight then ensued, in which one more of the ranchers was killed and two wounded. The names of the killed are Jas. O'Brien, Jao. Thompson and B. Hatch. The wounded are Floyd and McLean. There were 11 Indians in the band.

EUREKA, Nev. 15.—The Geddes and Bertrand mining mill, situated in Secret Cañon, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, 15.—General Christopher C. Augur, retired United States army, was shot four times, about one o'clock this morning, at his residence, by a negro named William Pope. His wounds will not prove serious, although he may be confined to his home for some time. To-day he was resting quietly.

Pope and another colored man were standing in front of the General's residence, using profane and obscene language, when he opened the door and ordered them to move away. The only response he received was a volley of profane abuse and coarse epithets. This was more than he could stand and armed with a light cane, he rushed upon the two men and struck Pope a sharp blow over the head. As he did so the negro drew a pistol and fired. The ball struck Gen. Augur in the right leg above the knee and with a cry he staggered back. Before he could recover himself Pope fired, again and the ball took effect in his right leg. Two more shots were fired one of which struck the General in the left leg and the other in the side. The negro who fired the shots is a notorious character who has already served a term in the penitentiary for murder. He has been arrested.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The President left Washington at 9:40 this morning for his summer vacation in the Adirondack Mountains. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom and Col. Lamont and wife.

When the President appeared on the portico of the White House to take his carriage he was confronted by a small party of tourists from Kentucky. They recognized him and asked permission to pay their respects. The President was willing and shook hands with each of them as he made his way towards his carriage. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom had already entered the vehicle and as the coachman cracked his whip and the carriage rolled away, the people on the portico, most of whom were ladies, waved their handkerchiefs and shouted a hearty "good bye." The party occupied a special car.

CHICAGO, 16.—The closing week of the great Anarchist trial opened this morning, insufferably hot, with scarcely a breath of fresh air in the court room. Every inch of space within the four walls was occupied by spectators. Foster resumed his speech this morning by declaring that he was not there to defend anarchy. When he expressed that sentiment on Saturday he expressed the sentiment of his associates. The verdict ought not to be based upon the statements of any counsel. This assertion was apparently made with a view of undoing the effect of the statement made by Solomon in his opening. As to Spies and his utterances, Foster quoted "the old adage, that 'a barking dog never bites.' Spies never concealed his sentiments; they were made public time and again through the press. The man was talkative, that couldn't be disputed. There must be something in the construction of the man's brain which made him give utterance to this wild talk. The man loved notoriety and that was all.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The civil service commission has now under consideration the project of bringing under the civil service rules every post-office from which a carrier delivery is made. It is expected that there will be more changes in the rules before long.

PANAMA, 16.—Smallpox is spreading very extensively throughout the republic of Chili. It was hoped that when the rain set in the disease would decrease, but notwithstanding there being plenty of rain, it appears to be on the increase. The whole army and police force of the republic are to be vaccinated immediately.

HALIFAX, 16.—The U. S. war ships *Yantic* and *Galena*, after returning from a cruise in North Bay, anchored at Port Hawkesbury on Friday night and sailed homeward.

New York, 16.—The Irish delegates to the Chicago Irish National League Convention, O'Brien, Deasy and Redmond, arrived on the *Servia* this morning. The reception Committee went out in a steam launch and gave them a formal welcome. O'Brien, in a speech in reply to the words of welcome said, Ireland's hope for home rule was never brighter, notwithstanding the recent defeat. Redmond said: The action of America made it certain that Ireland would gain her freedom.

As the greatest pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil is recommended by public men of America and other countries. Hon. Billie Flint, Life-Senator of the Dominion Parliament, Canada, found it to act like a charm.